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of secret societies, magical fraternities and the like. The author shows that these institutions have been world wide; that they have arisen to meet social needs; that they decline when advancing social organization produces better methods of social contact.

Wells, H. G. *New Worlds for Old*. Pp. 333. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

White, Edward (Ed.). *Pittsburg the Powerful*. Pp. 104. Price, \$1.00, Pittsburg: Industry Publishing Co., 1908.

Who's Who in America. Edited by Albert Nelson Marquis. Pp. xxxii, 2400. Price, \$4.00. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co., 1908.

Contains 16,395 names and sketches, 2,057 of which have not appeared in any previous edition. In addition are also references to sketches in previous editions, making available for reference over 20,700 personal sketches of prominent Americans now living, or who have passed away since the first edition of "Who's Who in America" was issued in 1899. The geographical index to the present edition is an entirely new feature. It groups by states, cities and post-office address all the names in the book, making it easy to find quickly the names for any particular station or locality.

Wood, H. A. W. *Money Hunger*. Pp. 144. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

REVIEWS.

Cromer, The Earl of. *Modern Egypt*. Two vols. Pp. xlii, 1194. Price, \$3.00 each. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Twenty-eight years of service is the background from which the Earl of Cromer writes the story of modern Egypt. The connection of the distinguished pro-consul with the regeneration of Egypt has been so intimate that the book might easily have become largely a record of his own acts. In fact, the personal element rarely appears. Judgment is passed on the various events with singular lack of partisan bias. No attempt is made to excuse decisions which events later proved ill-advised. In estimates of the work done by others also there is shown the lack of favoritism, the readiness to give credit where it is due, which characterized all of the Earl of Cromer's administration. The detailed knowledge which every page shows witnesses how thoroughly the author was of Egypt as well as in Egypt. The subject matter discussed divides itself into three parts, each with a different interest. The first three hundred and thirty pages introduce us to the government on the verge of bankruptcy because of continued misrule. An extended review is given of the attempts to solve the problem of regen-

eration by international action—a means which the author points out is excellent in theory, but impotent in practice. Finally, events bring the assumption of undivided responsibility by England just as the revolt in the Soudan threatens to plunge Egypt itself back into barbarism.

This second part, treating of the loss and recovery of the Soudan, will prove the most interesting portion of the volumes to those who enjoy the story of battles and heroic deeds done in the face of great odds. The chapters bring out clearly the mistakes of policy and the needless sacrifice of life they necessitated.

The third portion, covering the last four hundred and fifty pages, is the part of greatest interest to the student of world politics and the problems of colonization in the tropics. It is the story of what has been done under English supervision. An analysis of the various elements composing the Egyptian "nation" shows none of the unity necessary for the foundation of a stable state. Race, religion, education, tradition—all split up the local society so that the word Egyptian becomes inclusive of various elements in reality incompatible. On this basis has been built that peculiar, almost anomalous structure, the Egyptian government, in which the Sultan is sovereign, the Khedive rules in form and the English consul-general in fact. After reviewing the numerous paradoxes involved in the governmental structure we are shown what can be done in spite of the clumsy machinery provided for the work.

The reforms under English influence touch every branch of Egyptian life. The gradual abolition of forced labor, the uprooting of official corruption, the disappearance of torture in tax collecting, improvements in irrigation and the army, the establishment of impartial courts, good schools, and a sound system of finance—these are the most important of the accomplishments of the English administration.

In all this the policy—when finally a policy was developed—was to insist on good government first of all. The best school for self-government is the example of self-government. The English have never tried to guarantee to the Egyptians "the divine right to misrule themselves." It is too soon to prophesy when Egyptian self-government may come. Ignorance, prejudice and the century-long tyranny of the upper classes at present unfit the fellaheen for government on western models. To give Egypt over to the Egyptians now would be to sacrifice all that has been accomplished. It would mean the recurrence of the anarchy which obtained before the interference by England and France. Education, training in the local governments and above all the help of sympathetic Europeans—these are the things of which the Egyptian peasant stands in greatest need.

Earl Cromer's volumes are at once thorough, scholarly and sympathetic. They are equally as far from discourses on theoretical rights as they are from the "blood and iron" politics too often practiced toward the weaker peoples.

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